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Name

Form

Subject

G. O. A.

SPECIAL HISTORY

 Morecambe
Grammar School.



To what extent was the foreign policy of James I designed to serve Britain's interests.

Three choices

a) personal

b) nationalistic

c) ~~altruistic~~ - inconsistency, etc admitted etc

Dealings with protestant & catholic - theocratic European view. Saw great design of England as admitted but personal view - he was to be at centre of it.

Often governed by a need of money this is a practical consideration, eg Raleigh Trip + Peace with Spain, to a certain extent in Britain's interests.

Great part of policy is James's weakness, being under influence of ministers eg incompatibility of ^{Mansfeld} Cadiz Expedition + Peace with Spain. . . governed more by personal considerations (weakness to Flattery).

Did it serve Britain's interests?

No —

In a way - ease for saying failure saved James from full scale war.

However parts. foreign policy was anachronistic + unimaginative, based on old Tudor ideas.

Better policy would have been a policy which aimed to limit France

What factors should be considered when assessing the relative value of an auto-biography or a biography in giving an accurate description of a great historical figure.

Advantages of auto-biography over biography

1) Motives are concrete whereas in biography they are guessed at.

2) The material is first-hand & ∴ get, in theory, clearer picture of personality ∴ can show feelings etc.

3) Factual knowledge is more complete

4)

Advantages of biography over auto-biography

1) Autobiography is subjective & ∴ very open to prejudice. Biographies are more objective to character's feeling.

Auto-biographies not very self-critical --- biographies can be. However biographies often clouded by personal prejudice & feelings towards the character.

2) Contemporary biographers could show, better than an autobiographer, the effect on other

people of the main characters, policy & others feelings toward the main character [partic. love the more sophisticated society becomes]

3) An auto-biography is written in its own times of events at that time. Biographies can take a more retrospective view & puts importance into perspective. Being written after the time, biographies can be more critical.

4) Auto-biography more subject to memory & less liable to check up. i.e. to certain extent they are ~~inaccurate~~ ^{inaccurate}.

5) An autobiography cannot give retrospective view

On checking up on a biographer one must check

- ① his qualifications & his ability to use his sources.

- ② Relations to subject eg. a son's biography of his father may be as subjective as the auto-biography. Also judgement coloured by degree of relationship.

Biography more LIKELY to give true description

A highly-coloured auto-biography - though not very accurate - gives accurate view of writer's personality, character.

Both biography + auto-biography view a time v. narrowly

How do you account for N.B.'s success as a military
commander 1796-1806.

1) Utilize new tactics

Attacked in column: men untrained.

Exploited infantry & cavalry.

Divided & defeated enemies in detail of
1st Italian Campaign. By using this method he
usually was numerically powerful in battle.

2) Why able move at terrific speed

"Living off the land" technique - not benevolent
- was Revolutionary.

Successful in developed countries with a
popⁿ not hostile. After this fine advance into
hostile countries - Spain, Russia.

3) Fortunate in that had many able
generals. - easier to become generals & now
to advancement by ability.

Murat^(Napoleon), Lannes^(I), Augereau, Soult^(I), Ney^(I)
Massena,

Marmont - only officer under new regime.

• Better chief of staff and great organizer -
Bücher - organized army.

5) Personality of Napoleon

Inspiration

Personal bravery

Ability control marshalls.

Gave armies confidence in himself

Gives them success & glory.

Are the terms "left" & "right" of use in discussing the politics of the past.

Left wing - radical, democratic, equalitarian, - associated with people.

Associates responsibility with people - not one person or class - not absolute

Many left - wingers eg. Pym, Cromwell, were pre-marxist? - left wing not necessarily means communist

Right wing - authoritarian, conservative.

eg. C1, J11, Louis XIV, Metternich, LX of France, Ferdinand II of Naples (Bourbon) - idea of suppressing freedom of liberty. See responsibility & authority of state based on patric family, class.

Right & left not always meant the same... not to be associated with modern terms. Also vary from country to country.

Example: only applies in their term. Often
change if modern meaning applied to them
Mistake to use the relatively modern
term to describe past events.

Terms nowadays we used to portray
fixed attitudes — DO NOT APPLY TO PAST.
and THIS IS DANGER.

~~Don't~~ If terms left & right are used
in past MUST BE QUALIFIED

Often much better use terms of time
but disadvantage that terms have
changed through time

Advantage of right & left is their
abbreviative, summarisive point. This
is also a weakness

Care must be taken in all modern terms

eg

Democratic. — never applies in (17th
Past rep of people — never " " (17th

INCREASING INTEREST IN ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN

1. Fuller realization of what can be gained from archaeological evidence. Most concrete form of history. Archaeology of ^{the} ~~the~~ view to social history & fields of archaeological history is almost unlimited. A field in which very little has been done
2. More opportunity ∴ more people with more time & more money. No longer the occupation of the ~~idle~~ idle, educated rich. Open to almost everyone
3. Exciting - what may be found. Many find it exciting. Also appeal that removes people from world of highly mechanised, commercialised work. Archaeology offers contrast. Has element of adventure. Not v. commercialised. Very academic... and atmosphere of peace & tranquility
4. Influence of education - people know more about the past & therefore stimulated to greater appreciation of past

5. No. of interesting finds cause more interest results in more finds
6. Influence of mass media. People subject more to books & articles & television in partic.
7. Result of expansion of educational facilities eg universities, museums, schools. Supply organisation to interest.

WHAT FACTORS IN THE PERIOD 1603 - 1714 ENCOURAGED THE GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN ENGLAND

INTRODUCTION - Was their tolⁿ.
1603 - 50th religious wise. ^{Hampton Court conf.}
1714 - 50th " " "
Establish was some toleration

PARA 1. ~~1st attempt~~ - (partic indo or chris)
Intolerance of early 17th caused dissent elements to thrive, support case more. Increased demand & caused reaction in later 17th

PARA 2
Rise of Parliament & pol prog gave ^{small} dissent element more chance to expound their views & demand for tolⁿ
Greater political tolⁿ led to increase in religious tolⁿ.
As principle of liberty & freedom accepted in political terms - more likely to be accepted in religious terms.

alliance of crown.

PARA 3 Moderation of church - removal of extreme & fanatical elements resulted in Church sinking into Habily middle ^{little} enthusiasm
^{lack of personalities}
^{After non-jurors}
led to rise of low anglicanism. - not antithetical
Not vigorous enough.

PARA 4. Effect of Civil War - rise ^{to predominance} of non-conformist sects made the bigger minority & the bigger ~~(more)~~ the minority the more difficult it is to not tolerate it.

Civil War showed danger of tolⁿ of large religious minority

PARA 5 Advent of William - ^{James} ~~was~~ repression caused alliance between Anglican & dissent & William & Anglicans had to reward this by Tolⁿ Act. Further will demanded this.

- ① What was the Napoleonic Legend & how far was it true?
- ② Is it reasonable that Civil Servants, but not Cabinet Ministers, should have to pass a competitive examination?
- ③ Charles II a scoundrel whom historians treated with unmerited respect? — DISCUSS.

①

INTRO - Napoleonic Legend - dominated France
for at least 1/2 century after fall - what was
legend

P1. WHAT WAS LEGEND

One of glory, military conquest,
domination, victory, success, foreign
expansion.

One of good efficient govt under
a popular ruler who would bestow
benefits & peace on his people. Ruler working
in interests of his people

The Claretier legend - the rise
of Napoleon from the ranks to Emperor.
The free-chance he offered to all made
Napoleonic world seem time of
opportunity
Legend of Saviour of Revⁿ

P2. How far True

Militaristic post France up to 1809,
with brilliant victories of N.B over all
Europe, with supremacy of France in Europe
But after 1809, decline in Emperor &

military strength & led to less glorious victories
in Spain & Russia: eg Borodino & Europe
Dresden (for first time) defeated Leipzig
Then ultimate defeat.

Legend of overseas expansion or any
expansion is not completely true. Expanded
France beyond natural boundaries it is
true - never great success overseas eg
Egyptian Campaign

Political Aspect - True pop ruler
& govⁿ efficient. Wrong that N.B
working in interests of people of France
Egotist working for self. eg

- :- knew success abroad kept him in power
- :- able promise peace 1802: saw
imminent opportunity. Never really
brought peace to France
- :- expansionist policy fulfilling
own aims first - France's aims
second
- :- expansionist policy in the faces
of people & C.S brought hunger, starvation

Civil Code & under internal reforms
helped people but secondary effect.
Made France stronger & more content
& thus made expansionist policy
easier.

Cinderella Aspect - rise to rule
was attractive success story but the
concept of opportunities for all not true
depended on whim of Emperor

Saviour of Repⁿ. - in internal
reforms embodied much that repⁿ
achieved - abⁿ of A/R
- class distinction etc.

but by establishing dictatorship
returning sitⁿ to LXXV time emphasized
by Project System.

②. Intro - present sit'n.

Civil Servant - doing partic job
& possible extent judge capabilities
needed - exam can be designed
to test capabilities in this partic
field. It depends on ex

Cabinet ministers - can do several
jobs & often changed around. Intelligence
in all standard that wanted & this
cannot be adequately tested for with
cabinet minister result of both
education & experience - a factor
which varies & cannot be tested.

Fundamental fact.

C.S. - job requires education
which can be tested

CM - job requires experience
which can not be tested

3

A merry monarch - scandalous king
There is ^{no} doubt that CTI was
a scoundrel. eg.

1. Morality & treatment of wife
2. Attitude to foreign policy - sold it to France
3. Sacrifice anything prestige, respect to get money.
4. Deception of Clarendon

But this is not image of CTI which emerges - a merry monarch has been the image presented to posterity but is the respect which accompanies this merry monarchy who was undoubtedly scoundrel - merited.

Could be argued that the public & private immorality of CTI making him a scoundrel forfeit the respect. That his sale of J.p. to LXIV unjustifiable & pro-R.C. tendencies were dangerous to protestant state &

BUT

1/ Pro-R.C tendencies resulted. Degree of toler in Wm & attempts to administer toler soften the impact a little of a persecuting Anglican parol

2/ Handling of parol & reestablishment of ~~parol~~

- No doubt skillfully handled parol & tact shown in Dec of Breda.

Wanted retain monarchy & strengthen it. knew do this had to avoid parol quarrels & , seeing usually over money - sought other than parol means of gaining money.

Also knew ministers source trouble & thus when attacked abandoned parol &arendon

Foreign Policy - sold to LXIV
parol wanted war but poss
the policy more remunerative & less

wasteful. Possible following for
in & events. Ch knew wars v. France
in his reign be fulfilled wastage
of men & money.

Core - was scoundrel but
respect was merited

Why did religious Tolⁿ become accepted
thing in many European states in 18th.

Enlightenment resulted in
Reduction of religious fervour resulted
in reaction v. persecution because
people indifferent

Enlightenment - ideals logically
resulted in religious tolerance &
doctrine

Attitudes that toleration
necessary evil

Used as a means to an end by Effes
Not to them pt of principle C the Q
Used it to ensure economic
development

Once r.f established on grounds
of expediency tends to stimulate
true desire for r.f & greater exchange
of ideas

Spain & France outstanding issue of no
religious toll.